

Warmer and cloudy.

**Rain Coats, with cape...\$3.00**  
**Boys' Rain Coats, with cape...\$2.50**  
**Some Box Rain Coats, with velvet collars...\$4 and \$5**  
**Light and dark colors in all wool...\$8.50**  
**Any \$12, \$15 or \$18 Rain Coat for \$10**  
**Some for Boys, Box Rain Coats, velvet collars, light and dark...\$5.00**  
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## BONDS

**WE OFFER—**  
**\$13,500 Jackson County, Ind.....4s**  
**\$105,000 Spencer County, Ind.....3 1/2s**  
**\$3,000 Union Traction Co.....5s**

Prices and particulars upon application.

## CAMPBELL, WILD & CO.

205 Stevenson Building.

**H H H H H H H H H H**  
**O MORTON PLACE**  
 Beautiful, new, modern, strictly high-grade home—house of 10 large rooms—beautifully arranged, finished, decorated and chandeliers, fine plumbing, combination steel furnace, hot water boiler, hot water, electric, gas, and all modern conveniences. \$25,000 cash required; the balance long time. Property value, \$7,000.

**W. M. ARMSTRONG & CO.,**  
 —SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS—  
 223 and 224 South Meridian St.

## NOT PAID BY CLARK

**MR. CAMPBELL SAYS HE GOT NO MONEY FROM THE SENATOR.**

**He Deserted the Montana Millionaire Because He Didn't Like His Campaign Methods.**

**ATTENDED A CONFERENCE BUT DIDN'T HEAR MUCH BECAUSE HE WENT TO SLEEP.**

**Says He Advised Opening a Letter in Order to Protect Whiteside from Unjust Prosecution.**

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.**—Representative Campbell, principal counsel for the prosecution in the Clark case, was on the stand during the greater part of the day before the Senate committee on elections. He said that while he had attended the preliminary conference of friends of Mr. Clark, which resulted in the anti-Duff campaign, he had not heard much of the talk, having gone to sleep. He had given the Clark people no formal notice when he decided to discontinue his allegiance to Mr. Clark and he did not become unfriendly to Mr. Clark until he became dissatisfied with his campaign methods. He emphatically denied the statement that he (Campbell) had opened the Bickford letter bearing on the prosecution of Mr. Whiteside, but confessed that he had advised Hill to open it, saying that he felt it to be so important to Whiteside to protect him from an unjust prosecution that he would have advised this course even if he had been familiar with the penal statutes, which he was not.

Mr. Peeler, banker at Gallipolis, Mont., when recalled to-day, testified that Representative Bywater had had a large package of money, containing between \$6,000 and \$7,000, in the safe in his (Peeler's) bank and had taken it previous to leaving for Helena to attend the sitting of the Legislature. He was called by the defense to explain Mr. Bywater's possession of the money, which, he said, he had taken to Helena with him and kept in his trunk during the legislative session. He had seen Bywater put a \$500 bill in the package on at least two occasions.

When Mr. Peeler concluded, Andrew James Campbell asked to be sworn, stating that he took the stand of his own volition. He is the Montana member of the national House of Representatives and senior counsel for the prosecution in the Clark case. Mr. Campbell first related his connection with Thomas E. Lyons, of the defense. He says Lyons came to him saying that he had a story to tell, but that he wanted \$5,000 for testimony before the state Supreme Court or the Senate committee. Mr. Campbell said he told Mr. Lyons that he could not pay him for testifying, but that he would pay him for his services in looking up corroborative testimony. Mr. Lyons had told him after that he had made a deal with the Clark people by which they secured the votes of the Jefferson county delegation, including Senator Warren and Representatives Jolly and Boyd. Mr. Campbell said he had advised Lyons not to testify in the Wellcome disbarment case, because he believed that if he should part in the federal controversy, on Dec. 15 Mr. Whiteside, who had been elected

**KEEP OUT OF HIS POWER.**

After coming to Washington, Mr. Campbell said he had learned that Lyons had made an affidavit saying that Mr. Campbell had offered him \$5,000 to testify in the case. He had met Mr. Lyons after the latter came to Washington, and said Lyons had again urged him to put up \$5,000, "but I told him I could not," continued the witness. "I don't know," he added, "but I did say if I should do such a thing it would be the ruin of me. I certainly did not want to put myself in the power of such a man, while I was, at the same time, anxious to secure his testimony if that could be honorably done."

After further testimony in the same line, Mr. Campbell was asked if he should testify why he had undertaken prosecution of the case, to which he replied: "When the campaign opened and after I had been nominated for Congress I took no part in the federal controversy. On Dec. 15 Mr. Whiteside, who had been elected

## WILL SAVE POSTAGE

MEASURE WHICH MANY BUSINESS MEN WISH ADOPTED.

**BILL Before Congress That Provides for the Use of Coupon Envelopes and Postal Cards.**

**REPORT ON MAIL-WEIGHING**

**INTERESTING FIGURES FURNISHED BY MR. SHALLENBERGER.**

**Admiral Dewey Opposed to Building More Gunboats—Naval Bill Advocated by Secretary Long.**

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Business men who use the mails freely in the development of trade are taking a very lively interest in the progress of the bill now before the Senate and House committees on postoffice and post roads to put into operation a plan under which a large per cent. of millions of dollars will be saved which are now wasted annually in stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards—thrown to the winds, as it were. As it is now those who solicit trade or information through the mails by inclosing stamps, stamped envelopes or postal cards to correspondents say that only 10 per cent. are returned. The loss is, therefore, 90 per cent. This immense percentage of loss discourages the use of mails for trade purposes and cuts down the governmental revenues. The plan under which it is proposed to avoid this waste and afford the business world the advantage of an enlarged use of the mails is embodied in what is known as the "coupon" bill, which provides for the employment of coupon envelopes and postal cards. The method described in the bill the sender of cards or envelopes in the solicitation of trade will pay the full rate as required by law, but will not pay return postage unless the card or envelope is actually returned. The bill also provides for the use of stamps and will be redeemed by the United States Economic Postage Association, which will issue stamps and which will manufacture and sell the new style card and envelope.

The system has been five times favorably reported on by congressional committees and has twice passed the Senate. It would appear that the bill will become law as long to build them.

Admiral Dewey suggested to the committee that the bill be amended to give three new battleships instead. He said the battleships would be more serviceable than the gunboats, and that the gunboats were not needed in the navy. He said the gunboats were not needed in the navy, and that the gunboats were not needed in the navy.

Information has reached the State Department of the death of Edward Turner, an American engineer, who had been incarcerated in jail at Orizaba, Mexico, for about ten months on a charge of criminal negligence in connection with the wreck of a train on the Inter-oceanic Railroad. Turner's home was in Kansas, and he had remained in prison probably six months before the attack of typhoid fever, which was called to the case, the prisoner not having made any complaint. His identity was established by a newspaper clipping, and Ambassador Clayton at once took steps to ascertain the facts and to render what assistance he could to the family of the deceased. The case was called to the attention of the State Department by the British minister at Orizaba, and the British minister at Orizaba, and the British minister at Orizaba.

The investigation of the course of the United States military authorities in connection with the Couer d'Alene mining troubles was resumed to-day by the House committee on military affairs. Wilber H. Stewart, publisher of a paper in a town near the scene of the rioting, testified that he had no connection with the miners, and he had no part in the riots at the time of the killing of the miners. He was arrested without warrant at his office by State Auditor Bartlett Sinclair and an army officer. Mr. Sinclair stated that the killing of the miners was being published in his paper, and that he was publishing the story of the killing of the miners. The officer who arrested him was the uniform of the United States army, and was in charge of the military police. He was arrested at the time of the rioting, and was arrested at the time of the rioting.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: F. M. McDowell to be postmaster at Winamac, Ind.; Maj. R. M. O'Reilly, surgeon in the army, to be deputy surgeon general, with rank of lieutenant colonel; Capt. W. J. Wakeman, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with rank of major; Second Lieutenant C. H. Whipple, jr., First Cavalry, to be second lieutenant of infantry.

Secretary Root to-day announced his intention of making a flying trip to Cuba. He will leave here on Friday. He wishes to personally examine present conditions in the island.

The party will consist of Secretary Root, Mrs. Root, Miss Root, Edward Root, Col. Carter, assistant adjutant general, and W. S. C. Carter, private secretary to the secretary of the navy. The original plan was to include Porto Rico in the trip, but this idea has been abandoned owing to lack of time.

The Senate committee on foreign relations to-day agreed to report favorably on the treaty between the United States and Great Britain prescribing regulations for the settlement of estates of American citizens who die in Great Britain, and of British citizens who die in the United States. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was not considered.

All chance of saving any of the Spanish armored cruisers sunk off Santiago, Cuba, has gone. Word has reached the Navy Department that the Cristobal Colon, which was pushed on the beach by the cruiser New York, after the battle with Cervera's command, has slipped into deep water, and is now being towed away by the department long ago gave up the idea of saving the Colon. Private persons have been writing to the secretary of the navy for permission to raise the vessel, but they could not meet the department's requirements, or imposed impossible conditions, favorable action on their requests has not been taken.

Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, who has been in this city since his recent detachment from duty as governor general of Cuba, has been elected to the command of the military Department of the East, with headquarters at New York city. The change in this command will not occur until June next, when Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt will retire. General Brooke was offered his choice of the command of the Department of the Lakes and the Department of the East and expressed his preference for the latter assignment. General

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